PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned intending to quit farming at his farm situated 7 miles east of Westminster, 4 miles west of Manchester, 4 miles South West of Melrose and 1 mile south of Bachman's Mills, will sell at public sale,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6th, 1918
AT 12 o'clock sharp,

the following personal property, viz.:

HORSES AND MULES

1 pair black mules coming 9 years, 14 hands high, good leaders and work anywhere hitched; 1 pair mare horses, 1 coming 5 years and othe. 6 years,1 sixteen hands other 14 hands high, good outside workers and good drivers; 1 bay horse coming 17 years old, 16 hands high, work wherever hitched; 1 black horse coming 9 years old, 16 hands high, work wherever hitched, excellent driver, safe for any woman or child to drive. These horses and mules are fearless of all road objects.

CATTLE

2 milch cows will be fresh by time of sale; 1 fat bull weighing about 1000 pounds.

HOGS

6 shoats, Berkshire, weighing about 40 pounds; 2 Berkshire Brood sows with pigs by their sides; 2 Poland China brood sows, one will farrow in March, the other will farrow in April.

IMPLEMENTS—Farming of all kinds, good as new.

85 rods of Hog Wire.

HARNESS

4 sets lead harness, 2 sets Breechbands. These harness are home made and home tanned, good as new.

Sale begins promptly at 12 M.

Terms made known by

J. WESLEY WAREHIME

John J. Strevig, clerk; B. B. Foreman, auctioneer. 2 15 3t

TRUSTEES' SALE OF LARGE AND VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

Adjoining the Village of Finksburg, Carroll County, Md.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed on the 24th day of January, 1918, wherein Angeline Bosley and others, are complainants, and Preston S. Bosley and others, are defendants, in cause No. 5038 Equity, the undersigned Trustees, appointed by said decree, will offer and sell at public sale on the premises, on

THURSDAY, the 7th day of MARCH, 1918, at 12 o'clock, M., sharp, all that valuable farm called Locust Grove, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE AND ONE SIXTEENTH ACRES (185 1-16) of land, more or less, adjoining the Village of Finksburg, in Carroll County, Maryland, on the State Road leading from Westminster to the City of Baltimore, Maryland, about 8 miles from Westminster and 20 miles from Baltimore, and being the real estate mentioned and described in the proceedings in said cause No. 5038 Equity.

This property is improved by a large two-story and a half dwelling house of eight to ten rooms, barn,stable,barrack, tenant-house and the usual farm outbuildings, in fair state of repair. House and barn both supplied by pump and by forced running water; beds also well watered. About 140 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder in timber. The soil is of excellent and improvable quality and production; having been twice limed. It is situated most conveniently to schools, churches and railroad stations; the Western Maryland Railroad passing within about a mile distant. It is about 4 miles from Reisterstown and Glyndon, Baltimore County, Maryland, with connection by electric cars to the City of Baltimore.

Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree: One-third part of the purchase money to be paid to the Trustees on the day of sale, or upon the ratification thereof by the Court; and the residue to be paid in two equal payments, the one to be paid in one year and the other in two years from the date of sale, with interest, and to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved of by the Trustees, or all cash at the option of the purchaser.

ANGELINE BOSLEY,
FRANCIS NEAL PARKE,
Trustees.

Bond & Parke, Solicitors.

F. A. Crawford, Auctioneer.

Notice: on the day of the above sale of the real estate, a sale of the personalty by the Administratrix of David F. Bosley, deceased, will take place beginning at one o'clock, p. m.

ANGELINE BOSLEY, Administratrix.
2 8 ts

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters of administration on the estate of

RACHEL W. WOLFE

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber, on or before the 16th day of September, 1918, they may other wise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1918.

DANIEL P. FROCK,
2 15 6t Administrator.



"Why Does Papa Walk The Floor?"

At night? Baby is restless and will not sleep. Too many fathers and mothers have sleepless nights because of baby's little nerves. He must be soothed—give your boy or girl baby a dose of

DR. FAHRNEY'S TEETHING SYRUP

The greatest infant remedy in the world. Prevents Cholera Infantum, cures Constipation and all bowel troubles. 25 cents at all druggists. Trial bottle free if you mention this paper.

Made only by DRS. D. FAHRNEY & SON, Hagerstown, Md.

TO PATRIOTIC MARYLANDERS

The boys we sent to war—our sons we bade good-bye—the contributions we have made to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other worthy causes—the buying of Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps and paying increased taxes, together with the high cost of living,—all these sacrifices have caused American Patriots to look into everything that wastes our resources.

Think of This. The breweries in Maryland consume in making beer in one year foodstuffs sufficient to make 160,000 loaves of bread a day. The Federal Census Report for 1917 shows that in making beer alone the brewers used 55,000,000 pounds of sugar and 2,500,000 gallons of syrups—a total of 75,000,000 pounds of sweets.

Enough foodstuffs are used by brewers in the United States in a year to provide the people with 5,000,000 loaves of bread a day.

Railroad facilities are congested. There is a car shortage. One brewery, alone, boastingly admits that it used (inbound and outbound) 50,000 freight cars a year. It boasts of grain storage elevators holding 1,750,000 bushels and that it used 325 tons of coal per day.

Today, in this land, there is need of coal and foodstuffs. The watchword is "Conservation." The use of such startling amounts of the necessities of life in the brewing of beer is wilful waste and a deliberate contribution to human suffering. It places obstacles in the path of victory for the Allies.

Political leaders who keep their fingers on the public pulse are removing their shoulders from the wheel of the brewery wagon.

> In the face of these truths and the conditions the war has imposed upon the United States, how can the Legislature of Maryland fail to meet the situation?

Your representatives in the General Assembly are being harassed and urged, directly and indirectly, by the liquor people to defeat prohibition. A letter from his home county is more appreciated by the members of the General Assembly than all the pleadings of the liquor gang, and Your letter will fortify him and enable him to meet the excuses offered by the liquor crowd.

You owe it to your representatives to write them today. Address your letter to Annapolis.

—Advertisement.

Farmers Take Notice

The Butchers of Westminster are prepared to buy your hides and fat, this winter at highest cash prices.

GEO N. HUNTER
M. E. CAMPBELL & Co.
GEO. R. GRUMBINE
11-23-3m.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

—Always
—Sweet
—and Clean

Wagner's canned foods

J. S. Myers J. E. Myers

DRS. MYER, DENTIST.

Westminster Md.
C. & P. Phone 96-W. 1 6 1y

Dr. Geo. E. Baughman
SURGEON DENTIST
Westminster, Md.

All Kinds of Crown and Bridge Work
Teeth extracted; also Filling.
All work guaranteed.

OFFICE 111 EAST MAIN STREET
Opposite Union National Bank.
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TO THE PUBLIC

If you want Fire Insurance, Life Insurance, Accident Insurance, Windstorm Insurance, Steam Boiler Insurance, give me a call. Lowest rates. Best Stock Companies. No Assessments. No Premium Notes Quick Cash Settlements, Hail riders attached to Tornado policies for a small additional premium covering Buildings.

JAMES E. SMITH, Sr.
General Insurance Agent,
Westminster, Md.

DR.
E. M. Demarest
OSTEOPATH
62 W. Main St. Westminster. Md
C. & P. Phone 207
9 17 6m

SNEAD FOLLOWS MR. GROUND HOG

On February 14, after the worst of the winter weather had passed, Fuel Administrator Garfield announced the appointment of Mr. L. A. Snead as an assistant to "visit various cities and localities in order to obtain firsthand information as to conditions and the remedy necessary to meet the situation." Assuming that the assistant prosecutes his work at the same rate of speed as his chief, we may expect that about the first of June Mr. Snead will report that he has traveled over the whole country and finds that no homes are suffering for want of coal, and that the American business men have solved the difficulties returning summer did not solve, so that further remedy is needed which report will probably be true about June 1.

OF LOCAL INTEREST

Some People We Know, and We Will Profit by Hearing About Them.

This is a purely local event. It took place in Westminster. Not in some faraway place. You are asked to investigate it. Asked to believe a citizen's word; To conform a citizen's statement. Any article that is endorsed at home is more worthy of confidence than one you know nothing about, endorsed by unknown people.

G. L. Bowers, retired sergeant U. S. Army, 78 Liberty St. Westminster, says: 'Nearly every spring and fall I have a slight attack of kidney trouble. A cold usually settles on my kidneys and I have pains through the small of my back which are so bad I cannot bend over. Many times during the night I have to get up to pass the kidney secretions and at times they are scanty and then again profuse. Whenever these spells come on, I use Doan's Kidney Pills and am immediately relieved."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Bowers had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfgrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Some one asks what has become of the stoop shouldered and dopefied fellows that used do slouch around spitting in the gutters. Well since some of them were drafted they have been seen standing up straight in their khaki suits and looking fit to command the whole town.

The colleges will soon start their system of physical development, which consists of nine men playing baseball and a thousand sitting on the bleachers watching them.

Although the meat packers claim they have a hard time to meet the expenses of business, no one has started a tag day to relieve their necessities.

It is denied that the Russian people are sitting still and doing nothing, as every one of them is busy stealing and looting from everyone else.

If a lot of people who complain about the Liberty bonds being below par, would take hold and buy them, the price would rise and they would make money.

SUCCESS WITH RASPBERRIES ONLY BY STUDYING REQUIREMENTS OF VARIETIES



Plants of the Cuthbert Raspberry as Received From the Nursery, "Heeled In," Awaiting Favorable Opportunity to Plant.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Although the raspberry will succeed on a wide range of soil types provided suitable moisture conditions prevail, the best results will be secured only by studying the peculiar requirements of the different varieties. A fine, deep, sandy loam is perhaps the most desirable soil for growing raspberries, because it is managed so easily. Equally good yields of some varieties will be secured on clay and on sandy soils if they are well managed. In general, however, though the black raspberries seem to do best on sandy soils, they are grown extensively and succeed well among clay soils. Among the red raspberries the Ranere does best on sandy types, but the June prefers a clay soil. Other varieties, such as the Cuthbert and King, succeed on a wide range of soil types. There the soil requirements of varieties are known, they are indicated in the characterizations given on later pages of this bulletin.

Moisture Is Important.

The most important, perhaps, of all the factors entering into the growing of raspberries is the moisture supply, and where there is the possibility of a choice, the soil which will furnish an ample supply of moisture at all times should be chosen. At no time, however, should there be wet places in the plantation. Thorough drainage as well as a full supply of moisture is essential.

Another important factor is air drainage. Cold air settles to the lower levels, and plantations situated on land elevated above the surrounding fields will not be subject to the extreme cold of winter as plantations on the lower levels. Winter injury to the canes may often be avoided by choosing a site higher than the surrounding country. Furthermore, plantations on the higher elevations are not as subject to frost injury in late spring as those not so favorably located.

In the Southern states, a fourth factor in the selection of a site is of some importance. If raspberries are to be grown in those states, a northern or northeastern slope is preferred for the plantation, as humus and moisture are retained better infields on such slopes than on southern slopes.

For home gardens, the chicken yard is frequently a desirable place for the raspberry patch. Poultry keep down weeds and enrich the soil, and do not often harm the berries.

Preparing the Land.

The same thorough preparation of the soil should be given for a raspberry plantation as for corn or similar crops. For the best results the plants should never be set in a field which has just been in sod, but should follow some hoed crop. Land which produced a crop of potatoes the previous year and which has later been plowed and thoroughly pulverized is in the best physical condition for settling the plants, and any field on which crops have been grown which leave the soil in a similar condition is prepared properly for raspberries.

Planting.

The time of planting raspberries varies in different parts of the United States, according to local conditions. In general, however, the plants should be set in early spring in the Eastern part of the United States, but on the Pacific coast they should be set during the rainy season, whenever it is possible to do the work.

Because better plants of the black and purple varieties can be secured in the spring, that is the best season for setting them. Red raspberries, however, may be set in the autumn with good success in sections where the winters are mild or where there is a good covering of snow to protect the plants.

Occasionally when growers wish to set a new plantation they wait a month after growth starts in the spring and use the suckers that come up during that month in their established plantation. If the season is favorable, this practice may prove satisfactory. If, however, a drought occurs soon after, the young plants will suffer severely. Only in sections where the climate is favorable is this practice to be recommended.

Handling Nursery Stock.

It must be remembered that the root systems of nursery plants of the different varieties vary greatly, and what constitutes a good nursery plant of one variety may be a poor plant of another variety. Thus the Royal, a purple variety, rarely makes as large a nursery plant as does the Columbian. Consequently a good nursery plant of the Royal would not be considered a good plant of the Columbian.

In case the plants are not to be set immediately, they should be heeled in; that is, a trench should be dug and the roots placed in it and covered with moist soil. In order to work the soil thoroughly about the roots of each plant it will be necessary to open the bundles and spread the plants along the trench. Sometimes it is desirable to wet the roots, or, if they are very dry, to soak them for a few hours before heeling in the plants.

Just before setting it is well to dip the roots of the plants in a puddle made of clay and water or cow manure and water. The roots are thereby partially protected from the wind and sun.

Plants affected with crown-gall should not be set. This disease can be recognized by the knots and swellings which appear on the roots and about the crown. Such diseased plants are very much less productive than healthy stock.

TIME TO PLOW STUBBLE SOIL

Advantages and Disadvantages of Both Spring and Fall Work Must Be Considered.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In deciding the time to plow, the advantages and disadvantages of both spring and fall plowing must be taken into consideration. Heavy fall rains indicate that fall plowing should be done, as the gain of moisture during the winter by the stubble land probably would not equal the loss of moisture taken by the weeds in the fall. If only light rains occur, however, the moisture in the soil produced by these rains probably would be more than offset by the greater quantity of snow held by the stubble during the winter, and the reduction of the weeds in the crop. Spring plowing would then be better. The availability of labor in the fall and winter will influence the amount of plowing done, but a greater effort should be made to do the plowing if there is heavy precipitation than if the rainfall is light. The only advantage in late fall plowing is that the amount of spring labor in preparing the seedbed is reduced. This advantage, however, may be offset by reduction in the yield.

WORLD'S WORST PEST

The world's worst animal pest is the rat.

It carries the germs of bubonic plague and many other diseases fatal to man.

It destroys annually in the United States property worth $200,000,000 equivalent to the gross earnings of an army of 200,000 men.

It eats enough grain on many a farm to pay the farmer's taxes and leave a margin.

Why not join in and fight the rats? You can get valuable suggestions as to methods in Farmers' Bulletin 896, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

CONTROL DISEASE OF ONION

Department of Agriculture to Assist in Fight on Root-Rot—Big Losses Recorded.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Root-rot, a very destructive storage rot of onions, occurs in many states, losses of from 25 to 75 per cent in white onion sets having been recorded in the onion-growing districts in the vicinity of Chicago and in northern Indiana. Red and yellow onions are not attacked as seriously as the white varieties. In order to combat this malady the United States department of agriculture next season is to assist growers in testing a method of controlling the disease with the hope of putting the method on a practicable basis for commercial use. Specialists of the department will be assigned to the districts affected to advise the farmers and to help in the installation and equipment of necessary structures.

Many Small Potatoes Wasted.

There are nearly 120,000,000 bushels of small potatoes wasted in the United States every year, all of which could be used in making bread.

The Love Letter

By LOUISE OLIVER

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

The young man in khaki stopped before a little brick building, in the wide window of which hung a modest sign, "Public Stenographer. Soldiers Free."

It was exactly what he was looking for—not the "Soldiers Free" part, exactly, for as a lieutenant in the army he had a hard time getting rid of his pay, as it was. It seemed that everybody wanted to do something for nothing for a soldier, and the government was boarding him and sheltering him in a manner that left room for no extra expense.

So why should a little hard-working, self-supporting, and perhaps family-supporting stenographer want to do work for nothing for a big, husky soldier like himself? But he smiled as he opened the door. He liked the patriotic spirit of that sign.

As he entered, the snapping of a typewriter ceased and a young woman rose from her place behind a desk and came forward. Certainly if she were self-supporting, she did it well. The lieutenant, soldier that he was, could not help admiring her independent air and businesslike bearing. Her eyes were brown, her hair was drawn back in soft waves from a smooth white forehead, and a firm little chin tilted out rather assertively over a high white stock collar and neat black tie.

"Good morning," she said. Ah, that was better!

When she spoke and smiled and her lips formed themselves into various curves over her even teeth, the look of independence was not so prominent. And the lieutenant, being a man, liked that. He smiled his entire approval.

"Good morning," he answered, opening a brown bag in search of some papers. He felt that his appraisal had lasted long enough for good taste, although for some reason he was loath to turn away from those eyes. They seemed to hold something he did not understand. They gave him the feeling that he wanted to look and look again to find out what mystery lay in their depths.

"I left home in a great hurry," he explained, "and had to leave some of my business unfinished. There are



"I Left Home in a Great Hurry."

some letters here I have written in camp and I should like to have them typewritten, one carbon of each, please."

She waited without answering while he found the papers, and counted them out, when he handed them over.

"When do you want them?" she asked.

"Whenever it's convenient to let me have them," he returned.

"Tomorrow morning at ten?"

"That will do nicely."

And the lieutenant took his departure reluctantly, as he had not found out what it was the eyes contained.

The next morning at ten he presented himself for the documents, this time armed with a few leading remarks that might make conversation.

"Nice little place here," he began.

"It's very comfortable," she returned demurely.

"Been here long?"

"Just a month."

And then the conversation refused to grow further and the soldier was on the point of asking how much he owed, when the girl held up a sheet of paper on which he recognized his own handwriting.

"I—I didn't know about this," she said, "whether you wanted it typewritten or not. Perhaps I shouldn't have read it, but I was halfway down the page before I realized that it evidently did not belong with the rest of the work. I didn't do it because—well, as a rule one doesn't send sentiment done in type."

He took the paper and glanced over it hurriedly. This is what it said:

"Dearest: Here I am at last, a thousand miles away, in a country that would be paradise on earth were you here. But when I look at the mountains I see only your dear face, the lakes are pools only that remind me of your eyes. The sun on the pine forests in your hair, and the whole sweetness of the country is your smile—you—dearest girl, my beloved Angela."

There was more, but just here the soldier looked up, the red mounting slowly to his temples.

"I don't know how this got in," he said. "I don't suppose you'll believe me when I tell you."

"Certainly a letter like that requires no apology," she smiled interrupting him. "I have been wondering just how it would be to get one like that from some one you thought a lot of."

"But I want to tell you about it—this letter is just part of—"

She held up a hand. "Don't spoil the illusion for me, please," she smiled. "I like to think of some girl getting a message like that. And besides I'm not so sure that she'd want it explained to anybody else. I know I shouldn't."

Again there was that baffling expression in her eyes—not wholly amusement at all. And again the young soldier felt that he wanted to look and look and look again to find out just what it was, an inward rage slowly growing that that silly letter had got in with the rest of his stuff.

He had to submit to her attitude of dismissal, however, and made no further attempt at an explanation. So he paid his bill—he insisted on that—and departed.

John Warren, a brother officer, was strolling with the lieutenant along the main street of the little town that night. Away to their right lay another town of wood and canvas, housing twenty thousand men in training.

"Bob," said Warren suddenly, slipping a hand through his companion's arm, "come along and see what Mary's doing. I've got the most loyal sister in the world."

And in a few minutes the two men were standing before the little brick building with the sign, "Public Stenographer. Soldiers Free."

"Your sister!" exclaimed the lieutenant.

"Yes. She wanted to come along and she gave up her position as reader on the Standard Post to be near me. This is what she's doing now. Isn't she a brick?"

"The Standard Post! That's the magazine that publishes my books in serial before they come out. Why, she must know—she does know—that letter was part of my last story."

"What on earth are you talking about, Bob?"

But the lieutenant now knew what lay in the depths of those brown eyes. She had been teasing him!

"Say, Johnny, I know your sister already. Can't we make a call sometime?"

"That's exactly what I'm doing now, Bobby. She asked me to bring you tonight."

FUTURE USE FOR AIRPLANES

Carrying Mail and Freight and Special Marine Service Contemplated by Uncle Sam After War.

Mail and freight carrying, the location of vessels in distress at sea, the destroying of derelicts menacing navigation and the mapping of the United States are some of the duties to which Uncle Sam proposes to put airplanes after the war.

Dr. W. F. Durand, chairman of the national advisory committee for aeronautics, in a statement on the plans of the civil aerial transport committee, said the future of aviation is of vital importance, because upon it depends "the possibility of salvaging the present investment in aviation expressed in terms of human energy, skilled workmen, trained aviators, time and capital."

"Peace will find this country with an immense air capital on hand, and comprising skilled workmen, factories, machinery and industrial organization in effective operation," said Doctor Durand. "This capital must be so conserved and directed that, if possible, not a man or a dollar will be wasted in the hiatus between war and peace.

"These are some of the problems requiring early consideration. It should be understood that this work has no direct relation with the present overwhelming war emergency, except as indirectly it may show the air service to be a permanent career for the man entering it and a permanent investment for the nation supporting it."

Post Office Profits.

For the first time subsequent to 1883 Uncle Sam's post office was conducted at a profit during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, when a deficit of $17,479,770 for the fiscal year 1909 was changed to a surplus of $219,118. The post office was operated at a loss during the fiscal year 1912, at a profit during the fiscal years 1913 and 1914, at a loss during the fiscal year 1915, and at a profit during the fiscal year 1916, the revenue in the latter year being $312,057,688, and the expenditure $306,204,033. The returns for 1917 have not yet been issued. The post offices pay no taxes, no rentals, and none of many other charges that non-government businesses have to bear.

Fruits Given by China.

The English walnut first blossomed in the interior of China, and the chestnut, so plentifully produced in the Atlantic states, made its first appearance from the lower plains of Tibet. Peaches and persimmons were first known and appreciated in Mongolia, China and Tibet, but through their common use for hundreds of years their origin has been lost and their discovery credited to lands better known.

Very Much So.

"I see the defendant is charged with light assault."

"Yes, your honor. He knocked down the complainant with a lamp."

The people who kick about the boys coming around to sell thrift stamps and Liberty bonds were probably the ones that kicked the hardest because the boys used to occupy their time throwing stones through their windows.

And the people who growl the most about having to pay an income tax, would be the same ones who would complain the most if their income was so small that they did not have to make any return.

If you haven't time to write to your soldier friends, it would take but a moment to drop in at the office of The Sentinel and give them a letter from home with every one of our issues.

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